

美國大學購買  
中國珍本書縮影本  
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The oldest specimen of printing in the Chinese collection is a Buddhist invocation

in 975 A.D. The scroll was recovered from the foundations of Thunder Peak Pagoda on the shores of West Lake.

at Hangechow, Chekiang, when the pagoda collapsed in 1924. The collection possesses a few earlier scrolls in manuscript, mostly literary treasures preserved for many centuries in the Cave of a Thousand Budd-

中國書籍中最老的印刷標本是新元九七五年印在一幅軸子上的佛教經典。這幅軸子是一九四二年杭州西湖雷峰塔倒塌的時候在塔的基

管中發現的。另有幾幅手抄的軸子，大半是文學珍品，在中國西北部敦煌的千佛洞中已保有有數年之久。The collection is continually being used, both by American scholars and scholars

from many other countries of the world who may be visiting Washington. The division handles numerous mail and telephone inquiries and frequent personal conferences take place between readers and members of the staff.

Six scholars are now working in the library, preparing doctoral dissertations on a variety of topics dealing with China. Two are Chinese and four are American.

others, including a noted Chinese pathologist, are making use of the resources of the division. In this way, according to Dr. K.T. Wu, chief cataloger of the division, who is on leave

from the National Library of Peiping, "a bridge of true understanding is being built between East and West, so that the divergent cultures of far-separated areas of the earth may become the common property of all."

圖書館中現在有六位學者，現在正預備博士的論文，其主題都與中國有關。他們中兩位是中國人，四位是美人。還有不少其他的人，包括一位著名的中國病理學家，也在

利用這裏的資料。這樣，據編目錄的吳先生說：「東西諒解的橋樑正在建造中，務使地球上四分五散的各種不同的文化，能成為人類的共同產業。」

Besides, Dr. Wu, the staff of the Orientalia division in-

cludes two other Chinese. Joseph Wang of Peiping, a graduate of Catholic University in Peiping and of Notre Dame in the United States, and Diansa Tsai Huang, a Mount Holyoke graduate.

除了吳博士以外，東方部內還有兩個中國人，一個是北平天主教大學畢業王恩保，另一個是來自上海的畢業生黃藝竹均。

spacious annex on a square adjacent to the main Library of Congress building. The annex is capable of housing 10,000,000 books and is equipped with 172 study rooms.

大屋旁邊接連力場的寬大的側屋內。  
這裏可容書籍一千萬本，有閱讀室一百七十二間。

(The End 完)

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## 外 論 選 輯

美報評史達林聲明

## U.S. Press Analyzes Stalin Statement

there is nothing in the Molotov declaration  
comment on the Wallace letter to indicate any s

If there is reason to believe that Russia enjoys a clear conscience, that it has forsaken its grandiose schemes of world domination, if it sincerely wishes to live and let live, if it will make pledges and honestly keep them, if it is ready to wish to cooperate with its erstwhile allies and neighbors for the benefit of the world—then frank talks are in order. Now Washington will do its part to end the gun.

希特勒之聲明及史達林對於華萊士函件之評述中並未有假定現有理由可以相信已被棄統治世界之誇大計劃，假定存在並使他人生存，假定其能提供保證並能確定之，假定原與其往日之盟國合作共謀世界之復興，則坦白之談判則令人相信華盛頓將盡其力量以終止爭執。

New Orleans Times-Picayune: "Many of the t  
t have been forced unnecessarily by Russian of  
otably the petty harassment of traffic and t  
s in and out of Berlin and Vienna — may be eas  
d from Stalin. His sincerity in his new professio  
be supported by deeds that match his word  
ers of time on England's side, and in the t

斯時報稱：許多緊張情形係由蘇聯官吏更無端強予造成者，維也納進出交通路線所作之無謂阻撓，即屬著例，此等荒謬一言，即可使之緩和。渠對其最近所做之各種新說法，證明其談話，而不致浪費時間，或有損蘇聯體面以及蘇聯權益是也。

(The End 完)

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美報論司徒聲明  
General Tribune Comments On Stuart Statement

N.Y. Herald Tribune today called Ambassador Stuarts statement on student demonstrations and timely" one.

【鋒論壇報今日稱：司徒雷登大使對於學生示威游行一事「賢明而合時」之聲明。

known that the Ambassador has a real sympat

students in China. the papers said, "and reasonable to presume that he feels as strongly as they do about the mistreatment they have received from the Chinese government. The Chinese government, through its mistreatment of the Chinese students, has been taking recently can be of no benefit to their nation. Its major results are to damage Sino-American relations and to aid the cause of the Chinese revolution."

：一般均知司徒大使對於中國學生具有真正之同情，渠在國民黨官吏手中所受之虐待，似乎與不少其他人士抱此等學生最近取之反對傾向，對於彼等本身及彼等，其結果將損害中美關係而助長中共勢力。

ts find any reason for bitter attacks on bas policies in Japan. The directives given General r by Washington, designed to set the Japanese o democratic government, were almost universal believers in democracy. There is no question General has followed them with firm faith in the deed and almost mystical faith, and that whatever

has made have been administrative in character. It should be emphasized, too, that the current controversies between American officials over the program for Japan are questions of degree rather than real changes in policy. The controversies concern the precise steps that should be taken to revive Japanese industry the amount of industrial production that should be permitted, the amount of research and development that should be encouraged, and the amount of foreign investment that should be allowed.

ment the Japanese can give up for reparations. Lengths to which the general should go in breaking up the family is another question. The family units that were owned by the great family monies in Japan. They are questions that should be decided by careful economic surveys and do not justify agitation in China or elsewhere."

麥帥對於麥帥所頒之指令，目的在於使日本步上民主政信民主者幾普遍一致讚許，麥帥以堅定之信念遵行此特聞，果如有任何錯誤亦屬行政性質，抑有進者，目前美日計劃之精論，亦屬程度問題，而非真正政策之變更，為關於應採取何等步驟，以恢復日本之工業，日本提出作為賠償之用，以及麥帥對於解散日本大家庭獨佔資本

而中國或任何地方感情用事之激動，殊不合理。

，法當局認為一向以法  
國人自居之華僑協會，  
當局承認，故為不合法



